



Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1857

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No. 19,649.

號九十四百六千九萬一第

日十二月四年酉辛

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, MAY 27th, 1921.

五拜禮

號七廿月五年十國民華中

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[13]

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[59]

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GOODS STORE.
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Canton Marble in various Shades.
Photographic Goods of Every Description
in Stock.
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[60]

FRENCH LESSONS

G. MOUSSON,

15, Morrison Hill Road.

[40]

PEAK TRAMWAY CO., LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.
7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. every 15 minutes.
8.00 " " 9.30 " 10 " "
9.30 " " 11.00 " 15 " "
11.30 " " 12.00 noon " 15 " "
12.30 p.m. " 2.30 " 15 " "
2.30 " " 5.00 " 15 " "
5.00 " " 8.10 " 10 " "

NIGHT CARS.
8.50 p.m., 9.00 p.m., 9.20 p.m.
9.30 p.m. to 11.30 p.m. every 30 minutes
11.45 p.m.

SATURDAYS.
Extra Car—12 midnight.

SUNDAYS.
7.30 a.m.
8.00 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. every 15 minutes
10.30 " " 11.00 " 10 " "
11.30 " " 12.00 noon " 15 " "
12.00 noon " 1.00 p.m. " 10 " "
1.00 p.m. " 5.30 " 15 " "
5.30 " " 6.00 " 10 " "
6.00 " " 6.30 " 15 " "
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NIGHT CARS.
As on Week Days.

SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the Company's Office, Alexandra Buildings, Des Vaux Road.
Season and punch tickets available for all cars, not already full, running at the time stated in the Company's time-tables, but not for special cars, can be obtained on application at the Company's Office. No Season ticket will be issued until payment therefor has been made in Bank Notes or by Cheque or Compro Order representing Bank Notes.

[55]

KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

TIME TABLE.

On and after MONDAY, JANUARY 24th, 1921, until further Notice.
(All previous Time Tables cancelled.)

DOWN TRAINS.

Stations		No. 1	No. 2	No. 3	No. 4	No. 5	No. 6	No. 7	No. 8	No. 9	No. 10	No. 11	No. 12	No. 13	No. 14	No. 15	No. 16	No. 17	No. 18	No. 19	No. 20	No. 21	No. 22	No. 23	No. 24	No. 25	No. 26	No. 27	No. 28	No. 29	No. 30	No. 31	No. 32	No. 33	No. 34	No. 35	No. 36	No. 37	No. 38	No. 39	No. 40	No. 41	No. 42	No. 43	No. 44	No. 45	No. 46	No. 47	No. 48	No. 49	No. 50	No. 51	No. 52	No. 53	No. 54	No. 55	No. 56	No. 57	No. 58	No. 59	No. 60	No. 61	No. 62	No. 63	No. 64	No. 65	No. 66	No. 67	No. 68	No. 69	No. 70	No. 71	No. 72	No. 73	No. 74	No. 75	No. 76	No. 77	No. 78	No. 79	No. 80	No. 81	No. 82	No. 83	No. 84	No. 85	No. 86	No. 87	No. 88	No. 89	No. 90	No. 91	No. 92	No. 93	No. 94	No. 95	No. 96	No. 97	No. 98	No. 99	No. 100																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																												
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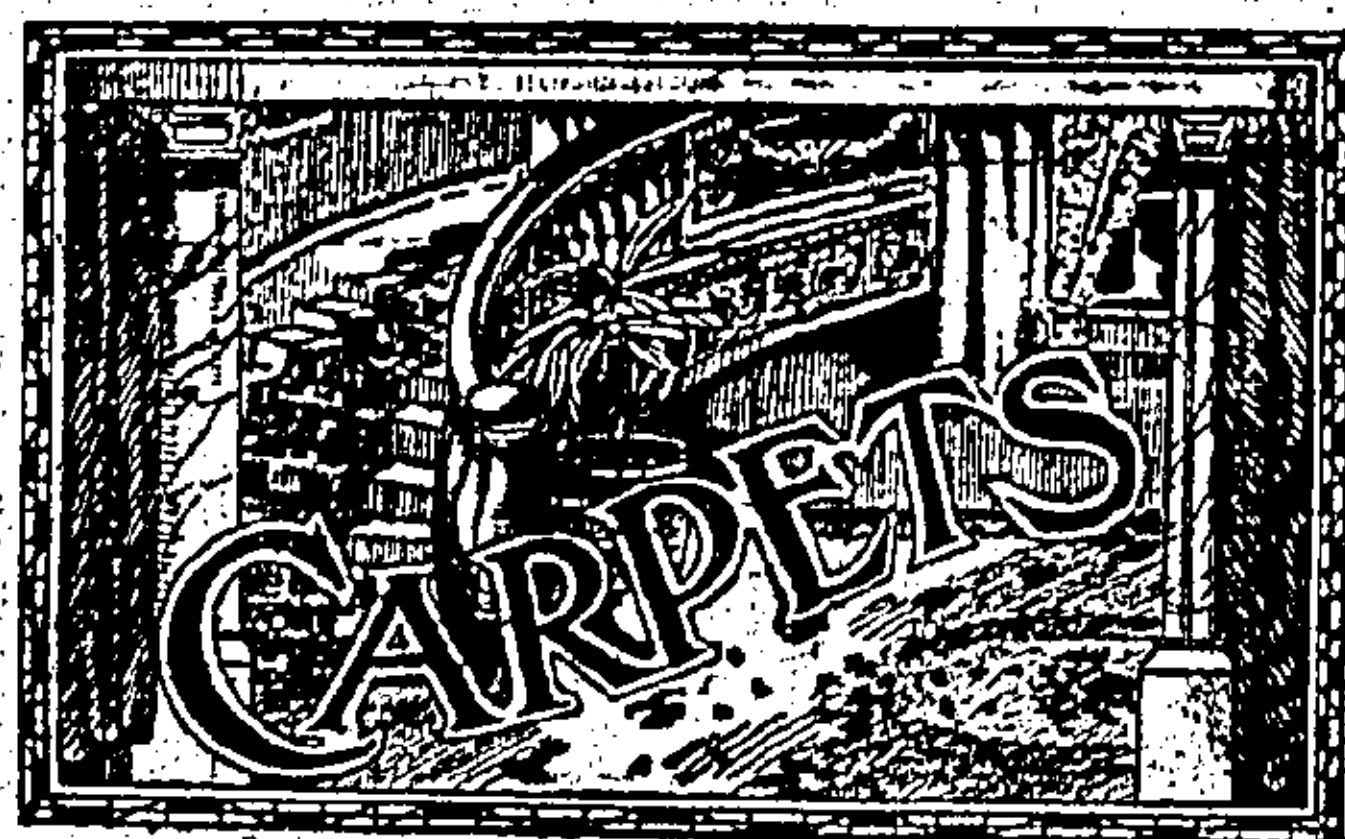
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We have just received a fresh consignment of **Real Hand-Made Indian Carpets**. Owing to the depreciation of the rupee we have secured these at exceptional rates and we are passing on the benefit to our customers.

ON DISPLAY in our NEW FURNISHING SHOW ROOM. CALL & INSPECT.

even if you are not in need of a Carpet at present.

They are worthy of inspection.

Sizes: 6 by 3 ft. 7 by 4 ft. 8 by 6 ft.
9 by 6 ft. 12 by 9 ft. 12 by 12 ft. 15 by 12 ft.

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HONGKONG.

DR. LIM BOON KENG, C.B.E. ACCEPTS PRESIDENCY OF AMOY UNIVERSITY.

Dr. Ferguson-Davie, Bishop of Singapore, who presided over the dinner and meeting of the local Philosophical Society, held at the Europe Hotel, Singapore, on Tuesday, May 17th, at which a paper on the Romance of the Early Spice Trade was read by Mr. Williams, gave the small, but select, gathering a surprise. He said that the paper at the next meeting, to be held on June 15th, would be read by the Hon. Dr. Lim Boon Keng, who, he added, would shortly be leaving the Straits for good, having accepted the position of President of the Amoy University.

The intelligence imparted by the Bishop will come also as a surprise to people all over Malaya where Dr. Lim Boon Keng's name is a household word, and it would be almost superfluous to add that his departure will create a void in local public life which it will be hard to fill. For Dr. Lim Boon Keng, it might well be said, did not belong to one particular community but all communities, so catholic was the interest he took in the welfare of the various peoples that make up the population of these parts, but Amoy was always writ large on the Doctor's heart, though none expected that he would be leaving thither as soon as he is doing.

The buildings of the Amoy University, however, are now complete, thanks to a great measure to the munificence, amongst others of Straits-born Chinese gentlemen; and in this connection, it may be mentioned that Mr. Tan Kah Kee alone contributed \$1,000,000.

It is necessary, therefore, that the President should be of the spot as early as possible, hence the acceleration of Dr. Lim Boon Keng's departure.

The following outstanding facts regarding the future President's career are worthy of reproduction at the present time.

He is the second son of the late Mr. Lim Tian Geow, a Singapore merchant, and was born in Singapore. He attended Raffles Institution, but received his first instruction in English at the Cross Street Government Central School. At the age of eighteen he won a Queen's Scholarship, and entered the famous school of medicine of the University of Edinburgh, where during five years' study he took the degrees of M.B., C.M. Returning to Singapore, he commenced practice and quickly made a reputation as a skillful and attentive physician. In course of time he was appointed a member of the Legislative Council, and during the many years that he retained his seat was responsible for numerous measures for the welfare of the Straits Chinese. He has devoted much attention to reform and to educational matters.—*Straits Times*.

THE PACIFIC FREIGHT CONFERENCE.

"DISSOLUTION INEVITABLE."

Information received by the Nippon Yusen Kaisha in Yokohama that the Pacific West-bound freight Conference in San Francisco had dissolved comes as no surprise to shipping men there, says the *Japan Advertiser*. The news which was received in a cable from Seattle to the Nippon Yusen Kaisha was that the Java Line had definitely withdrawn from the freight group and that the action of this firm would be followed by similar action by Star Line and Dixon, the Pacific Mail and the Admiral Line.

Shipping men in Yokohama say that the conference had threatened to dissolve for some time. The first crisis came April 1st when the Toyo Kisen Kaisha was accused of rate cutting, according to statements made by some, this rate cutting having been caused partly by the competition of the Dutch Line (Holland-Indo-Azie Lijn) which was not a member of the conference.

The various steamship lines were brought back into the group at that time through the efforts of officials whose companies were particularly interested in maintaining rates. The China Mail Steamship Company dropped out on April 2nd, and has not re-entered the agreement.

In Japanese shipping circles it is said that withdrawal from the freight group is more or less a matter of self-defence. For some time past, officials of Japanese concerns are quoted as saying, non-conference firms have been trying to undercut the conference shipping organizations, and as a result, it is stated, that some of the latter firms already have been forced to make special rebates or grant privileges that are not recognized by the conference.

Restraints such as the conference imposed are said to be impossible because of the great amount of cargo space now available. As one official in Yokohama said, "It is easy to maintain rates through an agreement when there is plenty of freight, and companies are turning down shipments. But it is quite another matter when cargoes are as scarce as they are to-day. It is easy to see why the conference has broken down and companies are now out cutting rates or in other ways trying to obtain shipments."

Japanese shipping men continue to attach much importance to the attitude of the United States Shipping Board as this attitude affects shipping in general. The Toyo Kisen Kaisha and the Nippon Yusen Kaisha are both members of the Freight Conference, and they will, of course, be affected by this decision which seems to mean the final break-up of the conference. The Pacific freight conference, it is pointed out, have never been of the same comparative strength as have similar European groups. One hope expressed by shippers was that the chance for free competition for freight might finally mean the eventual establishment of lower rates on all lines.

STANDARD COTTON CONTRACT.

HOW THE SHANGHAI PIECE GOODS TRADE IS CONDUCTED.

In connection with the attempt that is being made to draw up a standard form of Piece Goods Contract that will be acceptable to the home manufacturer, the foreign importer and the Chinese merchant, and or dealer, Messrs. Noel Murray, in their weekly cotton market report for the week ending the 14th instant, suggest that it may not be out of place to go a little deeper into the actual conditions under which trade is carried on in China, with the view to ascertaining, if possible, whether such contracts will solve a difficulty such as now is confronting the greater number of importing firms.

The Piece Goods trade in Shanghai is conducted approximately on the following lines; wealthy merchants (M.) reside in the interior of the various provinces and cater for the needs of the population in their spheres; these men have representative (B) in such places as Hankow, Shanghai, Tientsin and so on, to buy their requirements and the B's on foreign importing houses (D.) who call on foreign contractors with them to bring out such quantities and qualities of goods as their patrons M. require. What sort of a contract is made between M., B. and D. is more guess work to other than themselves, but there can be little doubt about it, that M. takes none of the risks of exchange, actual costs, non or late arrival, damage or differences in quality, etc., that is all up to D. and for M. in times of trouble, to throw the whole of this onus on to them, and save his own skin and purse, and competition between the D's will always keep them alert and on the lookout for the interests of the patron M. who it may be inferred is in clover. Occasionally M. comes to town, but therefor he is carefully guarded and nursed by B. and D. and it is indeed a rare thing if I gets into touch with him, and farer still if he ever succeeds in making a direct contract with him. Thus the "nursing" is quite understandable. We have been informed by an importer of many years' standing in China, that in all his experience in this country, he only succeeded once in getting a direct order, and never again. Now turning on the light of the experiences of the past nine months, and focussing it on to the M.'s it is easy to see that these gentlemen have only got to refuse to take this or that shipment on arrival and D. has to fight the battle with I.; claim an allowance, renew a bill, repudiate a contract, disappear and leave the goods in I.'s godown. No harm comes to the M.'s, but later on they will be able to secure the self same goods at cheaper terms, and smile at the result. Some D's stick to their guns, hand over all their belongings to I. and no doubt in good time when the storm has passed, they will get their deserts from the thriving M.'s and suddenly reappear as well-to-do men.

If there is any "music" in this conception of the order of things, it would appear that the endeavour of the contract-draftsmen should be to bring M. into the picture, as well as B. and D., together with all their backing, family estates, hidden assets, jewelry, and fur robes. In this case business might be less in volume, but we venture to believe it would be safer and far more profitable to I. With the greater knowledge of the Chinese language, with which men in I.'s employ in a very short time will be equipped, the interior of this country will be more extensively exploited and I. will get into close touch with the M.'s, who themselves will probably come with I. and perhaps attend the Auctions without a guard. Hail the Day! To summarize; to do business with D's is a dangerous venture except in the most prosperous of times, as from what we have pointed out above, he is in much the same position as what is known in some parts of the newspaper world, as the "prison editor" of a journal which sails too close to the wind.

RUBBER COMPANY RESULTS.

PENANG, May 18th.

London cables received here give the following summarised results of company reports:—

Sungei Batu (Malaya) Rubber Estates: Profit £2,132. No dividend is declared and it is recommended that £2,000 be placed to reserve and £7,530 be carried forward.

Windsor (F.M.S.) Rubber Estate: Profit £14,296. No final dividend is declared and it is recommended that £6,185 be carried forward after providing for excess profits duty.

Roots Hill (Malaya) Rubber Estate: Profit £24,573. No dividend is declared and it is recommended that £5,301 be carried forward.

PLATE GLASS WINDOW.

"Looking through my Toric lenses is like looking through a fine plate glass window," said an American lady in the course of her remarks while in a tram-car the other day. She said just the right thing. It cost a bit more to build a plate glass window and it cost a bit more to make a pair of Toric lenses than the ordinary flat kind. Torics are more than worth the small difference in cost to you in the added comfort you derive from their use. Toric lenses of any prescription are manufactured by The Hongkong Optical Co., successors to Clark & Co., Manufacturing and Refracting Opticians, 53, Queen's Road, Central.

—ADVT.

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AS USED BY

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THE L. V. PICKLE.

Delicious & Appetising

It has been awarded 12 Gold Medals.

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THE DAILY SAUCE.

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PATES, CAMP-PIES, CAMBRIDGE SAUSAGES,

FINE QUALITY SOUPS

THICK and CLEAR.

Obtainable from

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SHOULD YOUR DEALER NOT HAVE ANY OF THE ABOVE.

PLEASE COMMUNICATE WITH

DONNELLY & WHYTE,

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Kamakura	Miyako Hotel	Nara	Tokyo
Kanrin Hotel	Matsumoto	Nara Hotel	Imperial Hotel
Kanizawa	Paris Hotel	Nikko	Tokyo Station Hotel
Mikasa Hotel	Miyajima	Kanaya Hotel	Tokyo Shirokawa Hotel
Mampai Hotel	Miyajima Hotel	Nikko Hotel	Yokohama
Kobe	Miyajima	Osaka	Grand Hotel
Oriental Hotel	Fujiya Hotel	Osaka Hotel	
Ten Hotel		Shimonoseki	
		San-jo Hotel	

IN TAIWAN (FORMOSA)

Taihoku—Taiwan Railway Hotel

IN CHOSON

Keijo (Seoul)—
Chosen Hotel
Fusan—
Fusan Station Hotel
Shingishu—
Shingishu Station Hotel

IN MANCHURIA

Changchun—
Yamato Hotel
Dairen—
Yamato Hotel
Hoangshu—
Yamato Hotel

Hotel (Mukden)

Yamato Hotel
Ryojun (Port Arthur)—
Yamato Hotel

[17]

HIGHWAY ROBBERY WITH VIOLENCE.

CHARGE AGAINST A HARBOUR DEPARTMENT BOATMAN.
LADIES' PROMPT ACTION.

At the Magistracy, before Mr. R. E. Lindsell, yesterday afternoon, Kwok Ping, aged 20, boatman No. 15 in the Harbour Department, was charged with highway robbery with violence. The complainant was Miss Margaret Sorby, a school teacher. According to a chit from the Harbour Office, shown in Court, the defendant had been employed by the Harbour Department, since August 1st, 1919, and was educated at the Ellis Kadoorie School.

Miss Margaret Dore Sorby, said she was a school teacher, residing at the Helena May Institute. On May 8th, at 4.30 p.m., she was walking just past the houses in Queen's Gardens, towards Conduit Road, one minute below the flats. "That man came up behind me," said Miss Sorby, indicating the youth in the dock.

The Magistrate: You saw him before he actually seized you?

Miss Sorby: Yes, I thought he was all right because he was well-dressed. He seized me and twisted my watch from my left wrist. It was fastened by a ribbon and this snapped. He then hit me at the back of the shoulder with a rowlock. "Of course," said Miss Sorby, "I screamed then."

The Magistrate: Did you see the rowlock in his hand?

Miss Sorby: Yes, I think he was pretending it was a revolver, but I don't know.

Were there any marks on your wrist?—Some small scratches made by his pulling at the watch.

You screamed, and he ran. What happened then?—I ran after him. He ran a good way down the road and some soldiers heard him shouting and gave chase. I did not actually see him caught; the soldiers brought him back. One of the soldiers picked up the watch, and gave it to me. I must have passed it as I ran, without noticing it.

You are quite certain the defendant is the man?—Quite certain.

Were there any other Chinese about at the time?—I saw a chair being taken along Robinson Road, but the man did not take any notice. No one else was in sight when the defendant made the attack, but people watched the chase from the flats.

Miss Sorby asked, at the conclusion of her evidence, if she might keep the watch, as she needed it, but the Magistrate said he was afraid it must remain in its present state, in the custody of the Court as a material piece of evidence.

Mrs. M. J. D. Stephens said she had stopped to speak to Miss Wallace near Sir Paul Chater's house when "we heard a tremendous noise and saw a coolie tearing round the bend, followed by a lady." She could not recognise the man. The lady called, "Stop thief, have stolen my watch!" Miss Wallace and she tried to stop the man, "which we did," added Mrs. Stephens. "I called him by his coat of a check pattern similar to that which the defendant was wearing. The man was too strong and bolted down Conduit Road, followed by Miss Sorby and Miss Wallace. "I also followed," said Mrs. Stephens, "calling 'thief man!' I picked up this rowlock which I see in Court."

The defendant asked no questions of these witnesses and the Magistrate told him this amounted to an admission that their evidence was correct. He said, "Yes."

Pte. William Robert Mead, of the 2nd Bn., Wilt. Regt., said he was in Robinson Road, near Glenely, with Pte. Wootton and L/Cpl. Brown, when he heard screams and saw a Chinese—the defendant—running from Conduit Road, across Robinson Road, into Glenely. He heard Miss Sorby calling "Stop thief!" and chased the defendant, who crossed the road before they reached the spot, and was 20 yards ahead. The other soldiers were close behind witness. He saw the defendant drop something in the middle of the roadway. He stopped, turned round, put down something, and called out "Me no thief," then ran on and witness caught him 20 yards further on. Defendant made a desperate struggle to get away, but the other soldiers came to his assistance. They took the man back the place where witness had seen him put something down. Just before reaching that point they met Miss Sorby. He saw the watch on the ground, in his present state, with the rim detached and the strap broken, and handed it to Miss Sorby. He then gave the defendant in charge to an Indian constable. He saw no Chinese male about there at the time, except the defendant.

Pte. William Wootton, 2nd Bn., Wilt. Regt., gave similar evidence.

Indian constable, B339, said a lady made a report to him and he ran down Glenely.

The Magistrate: Everybody else ran, and he wants to make out that he did, too. Is it not the fact that you only received the defendant from the soldiers? It is no good trying to get a little credit on your own account.

Witness: The soldiers gave the defendant in charge.

The Magistrate: You were in at the death, anyway.

The defendant, who said, as at the charge room on May 8th, that "he had nothing to say," was committed for trial at the June Criminal Sessions.

(In fairness to the Indian constable it should be added that one of the ladies stated, outside the Court, that a complaint was made to the constable, who thereupon ran towards Glenely. They did not think it would be in order to interrupt the proceedings of the Court to say so.)

CHARGE OF INTIMIDATION. THE SALT FISH DEALERS' UNION.

Before Mr. G. N. Orme, at the Magistracy, yesterday afternoon, three members of the Shun Yee Salt Fish Dealers' and Employees' Guild were charged with threatening an employee of the Tak Cheong Saltfish shop to compel him to join their Guild. They were also charged with assaulting him and with disorderly behaviour.

Mr. M. K. Lo prosecuted and Mr. Leo d'Almada defended.

Mr. Lo said probably the evidence would be insufficient for the first charge, and, therefore, he would proceed chiefly on the other counts. The prosecution regarded the case with some gravity because it concerned a too frequently recurring difficulty—the strained relations between people of the same trade, who were members of a labour association, and those of the fraternity who were not members, and the endeavours of the former, accompanied by violence, to induce the other people to join their association. On May 13th, three days before the assault, the first defendant and two others visited the Tak Cheong shop and pressed Chan Hung, the complainant, to subscribe \$5 to the Shun Yee Guild. The money was not paid. On 21st, complainant was seized by defendants and severely beaten. He was eventually dragged out of the premises apparently to be taken to the Guild, but on the way they were accosted by a district watchman, who took complainant to the Police Station on the accusation of one of the defendants that he was trying to hammer him with a hatchet. The weapon was found in complainant's girdle. At the Station Inspector Appleton examined both parties and detained defendants, none of whom bore marks of violence.

Chan Hung said in the witness-box that the hatchet was used on him by the defendants in the streets. When he was confronted with defendants in his shop, one of them asked "Why have you reported to the police that we have assaulted you previously?" and then proceeded to beat him.

Mr. d'Almada questioned complainant as to whether he obtained the hatchet in the kitchen of his shop and intended to use it on defendants. Complainant denied this. He did not tell one Lo Lun that he would fight all the members of the Shun Yee Guild.

Ng Siu-show, complainant's master, gave corroborative evidence, and said some time ago he was requested by the Shun Yee Guild, in which he had no interest, to contribute \$1 of every \$100 he received in the course of his daily business. The request was refused. Several days later, defendants and several others engaged in collecting subscriptions from various saltfish shops, told witness that unless he donated some money, he would be assaulted.

Inspector Appleton produced a badly mutilated coat worn by complainant when he was attacked. The Inspector said he raided the Shun Yee Guild next day after the fight with an arms warrant and seized two iron fighting weapons and a paper purporting to be a notice to convene a meeting to discuss the case.

Mr. d'Almada: You went there for a specific purpose. What right have you to take away that paper?

Inspector Appleton: I removed it on my own authority. I also carried away two pieces of iron, which would have provided a case for the court if I could have discovered the manager of the Guild. There were about thirty men on the floor at the time and I didn't want to charge them all.

First defendant then went into the witness-box. He denied the assault and said the reason for his visit to the Tak Cheong saltfish shop was to reproach complainant for having set a detective on his track for no reason whatever.

The case was adjourned until Saturday. The Magistrate remarked that he desired to complete the hearing as soon as possible so that West Point may have peace.

ORGAN RECITAL.

At Mr. Denman Fuller's next organ recital in St. John's Cathedral, on Monday next, at 9.15 p.m., he will play some of the pieces included in his last programme and in addition two others, "Vision" by Rheinberger and a remarkable study in tone colour "The Garden of Iram" by an American composer, R. S. Stoughton.

Mrs. Bowes-Smith will, as on the previous occasion, be the vocalist and will sing "Jerusalem" (Mendelssohn) and in place of her previous Handel selection "We who now sorrow" (out of Brahms' famous "Requiem") which has, we believe, never been heard here before.

Since he became organist of this Cathedral Mr. Denman Fuller has been instrumental in raising approximately \$20,000 for the organ fund (3,000 of it in the past few months); only about \$100 is now needed to clear off the cost of the recent improvements and it is hoped this recital will make good this deficit.

THE MACAO HARBOUR CANAL.

Authoritative statements have reached the Colony from Macao that the reports which have been in circulation here that the Government at Lisbon has vetoed the great harbour improvement scheme and ordered the large funds in hand for the scheme to be remitted to Lisbon are without foundation. The work has not been interrupted and the scheme is to go forward to completion.

PROMOTION OF FRUIT-GROWING.

SUGGESTION TO HONGKONG HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Mr. Owen Hughes sent a letter, which was read at the annual meeting of the Hongkong Horticultural Society, held yesterday, at Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.'s Board room, suggesting that the Society should extend its operations to the encouragement of fruit cultivation. The meeting saw difficulties in the way, and it was suggested that the Forestry Department could do more than the Horticultural Society in this direction, but the question was recommended to the consideration of the incoming committee.

There were present: His Honour Mr. Justice Gompertz, in the chair, for the Hon. Mr. A. E. Irving, Commander Bowden-Smith, Messrs. R. A. Nicholson, A. Nicol, Ho Kom Tong, M. E. F. Airey, J. P. Robinson, F. F. Eca da Silva, J. A. Plummer (hon. treasurer) and L. Gibbs (hon. secretary).

Mr. OWEN HUGHES wrote to the hon. secretary as follows:—I had hoped to have been present at this evening's meeting of the Horticultural Society, but unfortunately I must attend a meeting elsewhere, and am writing to ask if you would not mind putting forward the following suggestion before the meeting:—

That the Society should extend its usefulness by encouraging the development of fruit growing, (mainly, of course, in the New Territories, and surrounding islands.)

I would like to see a special committee appointed, consisting of such keen horticulturists as Sir Robert Ho Tung, Messrs. Ho Kom Tong, and Chau Sui Kee, with Mr. Green and one or two other members to enquire and report as to the best means to be adopted. I would suggest that money prizes of the value of, say, \$50 for the first prize, \$40 for the second, \$15 for the third, and \$5 for commended, at least, be offered for the best basket of the following fruits:—Oranges, pineapples, guavas, and litchies.

Prizes should be guaranteed for at least 1 or 5 years in order to encourage a continuous effort on the part of the growers, and I do not think we should have the slightest difficulty in raising a fund for this purpose, say about \$2,000.

Certificates or medals might also be awarded by the Society to prize winners and exhibitors.

It will no doubt be said that as these fruits develop at different periods of the year it would not be possible to have a show, but I think that if sufficient interest could be raised, a very good showing of each individual fruit could be made and exhibited at say, the City Hall, or some other central place.

I think that with attractive inducements, farmers and others would take up the matter with keenness.

In view of what has already been written and reported by this committee on the natural resources of the Colony, appointed by the Government, I think we might reasonably expect the Government to give the Society every encouragement and assistance such as, to begin with, making the scheme known to the farmers, etc., through the Police Stations, and having got started with these four fruits (or any other fruit the committee might think best), might it not be possible to extend operations by an endeavour to introduce additional fruits suitable for the climate and soil, and perhaps seek Government financial assistance for the purpose of procuring young trees from surrounding country, i.e., Heung Shan, Swatow, etc., these to be given to exhibitors who take an interest in the movement. And I think also it might be well within the Society's province to give its attention to the raising of a better breed of chickens and eggs. However, in the mean time we might confine ourselves to a few of the more popular fruits. I have no idea what your own views are on this matter, but I am sure that you have the development of all the resources of the Colony very much at heart, and I have no doubt this is felt by all our members, and hope these suggestions will be given a sympathetic attention.

The CHAIRMAN: It seems to me that if we offer these comparatively large prizes it will be very difficult to check the growing of the fruit and to be sure that exhibit would not be bought the night before the show and sent in. I do not think we could check the farmers and cultivators all over the New Territory. It seems a little out of the scope of our Society, which exists to encourage private gardeners, and it is trenching on ground that more properly belongs to the Government. We might make a suggestion to the Botanical and Forestry Department, which has an experimental farm and can grow what it likes.

Mr. Gibbs said he was very much in sympathy with Mr. Hughes' desire to improve the cultivation of fruit or increase its cultivation in the Colony, but he did not think his suggestion would be of much use. He thought that, by collaboration, a useful pamphlet on the subject might be produced.

The CHAIRMAN mentioned that Mr. Green had given him some seeds of Honolulu papia which Mr. Green said were much finer than the locally grown variety.

Mr. AIREY thought that more could and should be done to improve fruit-growing in the Colony. Pine-apples, here, were not a quarter as good as they ought to be, and fruit in the tropics was such an essential article of diet. The Chinese could be helped very largely by advice, and he thought the Society should do something in that direction. Passion fruit was very easy to grow and there was no need to be in the world.

Mr. Ho Kom Tong thought the soil and climate of the New Territory were only suitable for crab apples, papias, pine-apples and bananas; other fruits did not grow to perfection.

Mr. A. Nicol suggested that a good deal depended on the variety; if the variety of a fruit suited the climate it grew well.

It was agreed to refer the matter to the incoming Committee.

His Honour Mr. Justice Gompertz was elected President on the proposition of Mr. Gibbs, seconded by Mr. Nicol.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

COMPANY REPORT.

THE "STAR" FERRY CO., LTD.

The report of the Directors for the year ended April 30th, 1921, states:—

ACCOUNTS.

The net earnings of the boats, after paying all working expenses, amounted to \$135,534.93 as against \$152,077.13 the previous year.

The amount at credit of profit and loss account (after paying for repairs, allowing for directors' and auditor's fees and placing \$10,000 to credit of accident fund) including \$39,715, transferred from share fluctuation account and \$10,105.99 brought forward, is \$198,997.03, which, with the approval of shareholders, it is proposed to appropriate as follows:—

To pay a dividend of \$1.40 per share	\$58,000.00
To pay a bonus of 50 cents per share interest account	24,000.00
To write off Ice House Street Pier	10,000.00
To write off boats	5,000.00
To transfer to reserve fund	100,000.00
To carry forward	3,997.03
	\$198,997.03

DIRECTORS.

Mr. D. G. M. Bernard joined the Board in place of Hon. Mr. John Jonstone resigned.

In accordance with the Articles of Association Hon. Sir C. P. Chater, Kt., C.M.G., retired, but being eligible offers himself for re-election.

The accounts have been partly audited by Mr. F. Maitland and partly (in Mr. Maitland's absence) by Mr. O. Bernard Brown, A.C.A. Mr. Maitland offers himself for re-election.

CRUELTY TO CHICKENS.

CRAMMED INTO A CRATE.

A charge of cruelty to chickens was heard by Mr. R. E. Lindsell, at the Magistracy, yesterday. Three coolies were concerned.

Police evidence was given that the defendants were arrested at the "Star" Ferry Wharf as they were boarding the ferry with two crates of chickens. The police officer noticed that the chickens seemed very much crowded in the crates, for their legs were protruding through the interstices of the crate. He had the two crates opened and counted 178 chickens in them. Two were crushed to death by the others and several were injured.

The owner said he bought three crates of chickens in the Western Market and employed the coolies to transport them to Kowloon. He supposed that for their own convenience in carrying the coolies divided the chickens in the third crate between the other two, but it was not done with his cognisance.

One of the coolies accepted the blame so the Magistrate fined him \$25 and discharged the others.

PEKING AND CANTON.

DR. SUN'S CONSTITUTIONAL POSITION.

The Peking Daily News, commenting on Dr. Sun Yat Sen's recent manifesto, says:—

Whilst Peking is trying to regain normality and soundly constitutional position, what is Dr. Sun doing? He is relying on the suffrages of a so-called Parliament that is functioning in Canton. That Parliament has no constitutional basis whatever. It claims that it is the original Parliament of 1913, twice dismissed from office, once by President Yuan and once by President Li. It also claims that it has been sitting continuously either in Peking or in Canton. Even allowing for the time during which its sessions were interrupted, that Parliament is now entirely without constitutional warrant. The members of the Lower House have long since passed the term of their office, even reckoning all the interruptions to which they have been subject. The longest term for members of the Upper House, six years for a final third of the members, has also expired, again making the same allowance. Making every possible allowance for interruptions, and taking at their face value the claims of the members that they have been in regular session in Canton since 1917, the whole Parliament is time-expired. It has no right either to elect Dr. Sun to office or to do anything else in the capacity of a national Parliament.

Dr. Sun sets such store on constitutionality he should long ago have ordered and carried out elections both for the filling of seats vacated in law but in fact not actually vacated by the time-expired members; and he should by this indeed have had elections for a complete new Parliament. When it comes to technical constitutionality, Dr. Sun's position is infinitely worse than that of President Hsu; and when it comes to de facto jurisdiction the plain fact is that his orders for the election of a new parliament would not even be read by the authorities beyond a hundred or two hundred miles radius of Canton.

Mr. Gibbs was re-elected hon. secretary, the CHAIRMAN remarking that of all the efficient secretaries the Society had had, he thought Mr. Gibbs was the most hard-working.

Mr. J. A. Plummer was re-elected hon. treasurer.

The following were elected to the Committee:—Mrs. Bell-Irving, Mrs. R. J. Hall, Messrs. H. Green, Ho Kom Tong, A. Nicol, J. P. Robinson, F. F. Eca da Silva, M. E. F. Airey and H. B. L. Dowbiggin.

The report and accounts, which have already been published, were adopted, and Mr. Gibbs, who presided at this stage, before the election of the President, mentioned that the Society had a smaller balance than usual owing to the loss of gate money, due to bad weather on the day of the show, and due partly, also, to overdue subscriptions.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

Have a large selection of Boots & Shoes in Black—

Brown—Patent Leathers, and White Canvas in all sizes for

INFANTS, BOYS, GIRLS,

MAIDS & YOUTHS

and offer the entire stock for this week only

AT

25%

REDUCTION.

INFANTS' KID STRAP SHOES

in Black, Brown & White.

Sizes 2 to 8 \$3.00 pair.

WHITE CANVAS SHOES

with Neolin Soles.

All Sizes from \$2.50.

BROWN LEATHER LACE SHOES

A strong make for School wear

ALSO IN BLACK GLACE KID.

Sizes 5 to 8 \$4.50

" 9 to 12 \$6.00

BOYS' BLACK LEATHER BOOTS

FOR BOYS OF 5 to 12 years.

Sizes 8 to 11 \$8.00

" 12 to 2 \$7.00

MAIDS' WHITE BUCK LACE BOOTS

WITH PATENT GOLOSH.

Sizes 12 to 5 \$7.50.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

THE TYPHOON SEASON

IS NOW APPROACHING.

Be forewarned—

by having one of the latest

improved BAROGRAPHS

—and be forearmed.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

HONGKONG.

NEW RECORDS

- A2798 INDIA BLUES
- A2797 FIRST ROSE OF SUMMER
- SOMEBODY'S HEART
- A2840 I WANT A DADDY
- YOUR ONCE-IN-A-WHILE
- A2841 BURMESE BELLES
- RAINBOW OF MY DREAMS

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TELEPHONE 8146.

BATHING SEASON.

WE ARE NOW SHOWING A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

GENTLEMEN'S

KNITTED BATHING COSTUMES

IN THE LATEST COLOURINGS

BLUE, BROWN & GREEN HEATHER

ALSO PLAIN NAVY.

\$4.00 TO \$12.50

HIGH-CLASS

GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTERS.

CABLES.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

WAGES REDUCTION.

COTTON OPERATIVES' OPPOSITION.

London, May 26th.

All the cotton operatives' organisations have decided at Manchester to co-operate in resisting the employers' demand for a 30 per cent. reduction in wages and in approaching the employers for re-opening negotiations.

POLO.

AMERICAN TEAM DEFEATED.

London, May 26th.

The American polo team was again defeated by 4 to 1 by Ranelagh. The latter team consisted of Lieut.-Colonel Melville, Lieut.-Colonel Ashton, Lieut. Colonel Dalmeny and Major Harrison, but Milburn, the captain, was not playing, having been injured in the arm, and America's Number One, Rumsey, damaged his hand in the course of the game.

TRIAL OF WAR CRIMINALS.

SENTENCE AGAINST HEYNE.

Leipzig, May 26th.

Heyne has been sentenced to ten months' imprisonment.

RIOTS IN EGYPT.

LATEST DEVELOPMENTS.

London, May 26th.

Latest news from Egypt shows that all is quiet in Alexandria.

Telephonic communication between Alexandria and Cairo has been partially restored.

The general uneasiness prevailing in Cairo is exemplified by the closing of shops, owing to the fear of an attack, but the alarm is, apparently, unnecessary.

It is stated, however, that no further British forces will be repatriated from Egypt, till the situation clears, while arsenal and railway-shop workers in Cairo have struck and a general railway strike is threatened.

BRITISH WARSHIPS ON WAY.

ALEXANDRIA, May 25th.

The British cruiser *Calypso* has arrived. Other warships are coming.

THE SILESIAN IMBROGLIO.

EFFECT OF GERMAN GOVERNMENT'S ORDERS.

London, May 26th.

Reuter learns that the German Government's orders prohibiting the formation of irregular bands have had the most beneficial effect in Upper Silesia, where fighting has practically ceased.

EARLIER CABLES.

GERMAN JOURNALIST ON HIS COUNTRY'S ERRORS.

Berlin, May 23rd (delayed).

Approving Herr Wirth's policy, the famous German journalist, von Gerlach, writes: The chief obstacles to the Chancellor's goodwill are continual enlistments of volunteers by patriotic associations, despite Government interdiction, and the sending of ammunition to Upper Silesia.—Havas.

MINERS' STRIKE.

AGREEMENT STILL UNSIGNED.

London, May 26th.

In the House of Commons, at question time, Mr. Chamberlain announced that the agreement between the parties to the coal dispute was still unsigned. The Government had decided to make another effort to find a solution, and to summon a conference of miners and owners for the 27th inst.

The announcement was received with cheers.

THE DERBY.

PROBABLE SCRATCHED.

London, May 26th.

Hill Country has been scratched from the Derby.

LATEST CABLES.

SINN FEIN OUTRAGES.

NOMBRE SCENE IN DUBLIN.

London, May 26th.

There is a sombre scene in Dublin. The Customs House is still burning, and is expected to collapse. Hugo crowds watched the fire till they were dispersed by the police. The Customs House has now been isolated by barbed wire with troops at the back. It appears that the reports of the burning of Liberty Hall is incorrect. The Irish newspapers regard the burning of the Customs House as a blow to the prospects of peace.

EARLIER CABLES.

SET FIRE TO CUSTOMS HOUSE.

London, May 25th.

It is officially stated in Dublin that a large party of Sinn Feiners, this afternoon, set fire to the Customs House, one of the finest buildings in the country, with petrol. The Fire Brigade was prevented from proceeding to the scene, and Crown Forces attempting to reach the building were fired on. A fight followed, of which details have not yet been received. Subsequently the Fire Brigade, protected by Crown Forces, proceeded to combat the fire, but it is doubtful whether the building can be saved.

Another account says that bombs were thrown at the Customs House, where there were a number of officials, who were fired on. The fate of these is unknown.

HEAVY SINN FEIN LOSSES.

Seven Sinn Feiners were killed, 11 wounded, and 83 made prisoners; and 4 Auxiliaries were wounded in the fight at the Dublin Customs House, which has been practically destroyed by the incendiaries.

LIBERTY HALL BURNED DOWN.

Liberty Hall, the headquarters of the Irish Transport Workers, has also been burned down.

The Customs House, which cost £1,000,000, was entirely destroyed amid wild scenes. The officials fled from the building, and the military, who arrived in lorries, were greeted with bombs, which they replied with machine-guns, rifles, and revolvers.

FOUR MONTHS' CASUALTIES.

Sir Hamar Greenwood stated that the casualties to the Crown Forces in Ireland from January 1st to April 30th were: Police, 109 killed and 234 wounded; Military, 49 killed and 113 wounded. It was impossible to estimate the civilian casualties, as the casualties of the rebels were concealed wherever possible.

ULSTER ELECTIONS.

PROPORTIONAL REPRESENTATION SYSTEM IN OPERATION.

London, May 26th.

The counting of votes for the Ulster Elections has begun, but the extra work entailed by the proportional representation system has caused a delay in the declaration of most of the results until the week end. The first member elected to the Imperial House of Commons is Mr. Moles, for South Belfast, where he secured a clear quota. The indications are that the other three Unionists have been returned.

OBITUARY.

London, May 26th.

The deaths have occurred of Admirals Sir Arthur Wilson and Sir James Bruce.

[Admiral Sir Arthur Kynvet Wilson, who was born in 1842, was First Sea Lord of the Admiralty from 1909 to 1912. He served in the Crimea and in the China War of 1895.

Admiral Sir James Bruce, who was born in 1846, was at one time second-in-command on the China Station.]

DAVIS CUP.

SPANISH COMPETITOR'S SUCCESS AGAINST GORDON LOWE.

London, May 26th.

In the Davies Cup singles, Alonzo beat Lowe 8-6, 6-1, and 8-6.

Lycett beat Count Gomar by 6-1, 6-3, 7-5, and 6-2.

LATEST CABLES.

GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP.

LAST AMERICAN PLAYER DEFEATED.

London, May 26th.

At Hoylake, in the sixth round, Bernard Darwin (Woking) beat the last American player Wright on the 19th hole.

EARLIER CABLES.

ONLY ONE AMERICAN SURVIVES FIFTH ROUND.

London, May 25th.

Wright (America) beat Fowles (America) in the Amateur Golf Championship, at Hoylake, by 3 up 2 to play.

In the fifth round Wright (America) beat Ball (England) by 4 up and 3 to play.

Darwin beat Hunter (America) by 2 up and 1 to play.

U.S. NAVAL APPROPRIATION. SENATE FAVOURS DISARMAMENT CONFERENCE.

WASHINGTON, May 26th.

The Senate has unanimously adopted an amendment to the Naval Appropriation Bill requesting the President to invite Great Britain and Japan to join the United States in a disarmament conference.

CRICKET.

AUSTRALIANS AT OXFORD.

London, May 26th.

At Oxford, in glorious weather, before two thousand fashionable spectators, Oxford scored 180, H. Ward compiling 50 in splendid style. Mailey took 7 wickets for 108.

The Australians scored rapidly, making 217 for 8. Macartney scored 77 by brilliant batting, and Taylor scored 49.

FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LOAN FOR NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES.

THE HAGUE, May 25th.

The Second Chamber has adopted a Bill authorising the Government to raise a loan of 250,000,000 florins at 7 per cent. for the East Indies.

JAPAN'S IDEAS FOR TSINGTAO.

SCHEME OF INTERNATIONALIZATION.

WASHINGTON, May 16th.

The establishment of an international port at Tsingtao is contemplated by Japan as soon as she can induce the Chinese Government to undertake negotiations for the relinquishment of Japanese control of the entire province of Shantung.

It is explained in Japanese quarters here that the internationalization of the port was insisted upon by Japan because the maintenance of a Japanese settlement at Tsingtao might invite demands from other maritime Powers for similar concessions which it was believed was too small, possible because Tsingtao was too small. The Japanese propose to settle the question of the control of the mixed settlement by inviting the Chinese Government to establish a gendarmerie of sufficient strength to ensure their ability to keep off the bandits who are swarming in Shantung.—U.S. Navy Radio through Reuter.

MR. OBATA'S PROMISE OF LIBERAL TREATMENT.

Note.—The foregoing U.S. Navy Radio message was received in Peking on May 17th, but was not picked up in Shanghai. On May 18th, Reuter's Peking correspondent telegraphed to Shanghai the official information that Mr. Obata, the Japanese Minister to China, prior to his departure for Japan at the beginning of May, had "remarked to the Chinese Government that Japan intended making representations to the Foreign Office concerning the internationalization of Tsingtao, and that if the Powers concurred, Japan would make a definite proposal to China to that effect." Reuter's correspondent added that the Chinese Government had heard nothing of the matter.

EMPIRE WAR MEMORIAL SHRINE.

The model of the Empire war memorial shrine which is to be erected at Westminster was recently exhibited at the offices of the Empire war memorial league. The cost of the shrine is estimated at two millions, of which half a million has been subscribed. It is proposed to start a ten shilling fund which will especially appeal to women. The shrine measures three hundred feet each way and contains 76 chapels, which may be dedicated to various regiments.

INTERPORT CRICKET AT SHANGHAI.

RAIN STOPS PLAY YESTERDAY.

SOME DETAILS OF SHANGHAI'S INNINGS.

Owing to a heavy downpour of rain, yesterday, Hongkong, who followed on on Wednesday, after making 80 in the first innings in reply to Shanghai's 391, did not resume play.

Later details are now available of Shanghai's play on Wednesday. With the overnight score of 309, Capt. Barrett (133 not out) and Leach (10 not out) went in to face the bowling of Davies and Reed. It was distinctly a nippy morning, with the sky overcast and a strong wind.

Both the Hongkong bowlers seemed to be off their usual form, and the fielding also showed signs of falling off. Capt. Barrett played with great confidence, but when he had made five runs he gave Sayer an easy chance at cover point, but the latter dropped the ball. Shortly afterwards, Capt. Barrett's partner, Leach, was missed in the slips, but he was not to continue long at the wickets, as de Rome did not miss the second chance Leach gave. Leach was able to add only 14 runs to his overnight score. Wainwright took his place but was run out, thanks to Major Baginall's quick return. Shortly afterwards Sayer made amends for missing Capt. Barrett on the first occasion the latter gave a chance, and held him at cover point. Capt. Barrett deserved the ovation he received for his brilliant performance, which gave Shanghai 185 runs and included 5 sixes and no less than 19 fours.

Shanghai, then, seemed to collapse. Hongkong bowlers making short work of the other players. Shanghai was all out at 1 p.m. for 391 runs, having compiled only 82 runs over and above the overnight score of 309.

Hongkong opened its innings after lunch, Sayer and de Rome facing the bowlers. Both players exhibited signs of nervousness, and O'Hara put his to de Rome's account with a tricky ball in the first over. Franks, who followed, opened cautiously, and with Sayer playing well runs began to come in, and it was not long before 40 was telegraphed. A feature of the game was O'Hara's splendid bowling. He widdled the ball like a wizard, and brought down wicket after wicket, having 7 wickets for 23 runs to his credit. Sayer and Franks were the only players who reached double figures; the others collapsed completely. Capt. Davies, with 8, had the next highest score for Hongkong, the side being out for 80.

Hongkong followed on, Sayer and de Rome again opening the innings. O'Hara and Allison were in charge of the bowling. Both Sayer and de Rome were determined to give no chances, and in consequence scoring was slow. Shanghai tried a change of bowlers, Bhooora and Leach relieving O'Hara and Allison. At 4.30 p.m. rain intervened and stumps had to be drawn for the day.

The following are the full scores:—

SHANGHAI.

1st Innings.

H. B. Ollerden, b Webster	64
S. J. Deeks, lb.w. b Reed	11
Capt. E. L. M. Barrett, c Sayer, b Reed	185
J. A. Quayle, c Baginall, b Reed	29
E. Muriel, lb.w. b Sayer	49
D. W. Leach, c de Rome, b Reed	24
F. L. Wainwright, run out	10
W. N. Hansell, c Reed, b Davies	1
Dr. O'Hara, b Davies	2
H. W. Allison, c Stapleton, b Davies	10
O. H. Bhooora, not out	15
Extras	22
Total	391

Bowling Analysis.

Davies	9	150	3
Reed	3	81	4
Webster	12	59	1
Sayer	4	39	1
Forthing	13	40	0
Total	48		

HONGKONG.

1st Innings.

G. R. Sayer, c Muriel, b O'Hara	15
F. J. de Rome, b O'Hara	0
Lieut. J. B. Franks, run out	25
Capt. O. Oliver, c Ollerden, b O'Hara	0
A. A. Ramjohn, b O'Hara	3
E. E. A. Webster, b O'Hara	5
C. J. Stapleton, b O'Hara	4
Major H. G. Baginall, c O'Hara, b Allison	6
F. H. Forthing, b O'Hara	0
E. B. Reed, lb.w. b Allison	0
Capt. P. H. Davies, not out	5
Extras	14
Total	80

Bowling Analysis.

O'Hara	9	5	24	7
Allison	15	5	22	2
Quayle	2	0	11	0
Total	26			

HONGKONG.

2nd Innings.

G. R. Sayer, not out	19
F. J. de Rome, not out	2
Total (no wickets)	21

JAPANESE CULTURED PEARLS.

"PEARLS AS PERFECT AS NATURAL ONES."

A recent Reuter's telegram said:—

"Much discussion has been raised among the dealers of precious stones by the appearance in the London market of a cultured pearl, which it is claimed cannot be distinguished from the natural pearl. It has been introduced by K. Mikimoto, the Japanese dealer in Hatton Garden, who claims that he is not faking, but scientifically simulating nature in the production of pearls, and the cultured pearl is quite as good as the natural pearl."

The cultured pearls, says the *Japan Advertiser*, are the product of a quarter of a century of experimenting at the Mikimoto culture stations at Ago Bay and Gokasho Bay in Miyake. Perfection of the idea was first realized in 1910 and patents were obtained, the pearls appearing at Mr. Mikimoto's store on the Ginza shortly afterwards. A few of them were sent to his store in London last year, arriving there in October.

ONLY A FEW ON THE MARKET.

The newness of the industry and the fact that the sale of the pearls is still more or less of an experiment has prevented a large quantity of them being placed on the market. Eventually, however, Mr. Mikimoto expects to be able to enlarge his stations so that exportation of the developed pearl may be made to all leading countries of the world.

The difference which is claimed to exist between the Mikimoto cultured pearl and the ordinary cultured pearl, which has been on the market for many years, is that the newer ones are round, shapely as a natural pearl, and of such a brilliant lustre that they cannot be picked out when compared with the natural ones. The ordinary cultured pearls are developed by inserting a small substance within the shell of the oyster. The pearl then grows, attached to the shell. When removed it is flat on one side and contains a quantity of mother of pearl. The round cultured pearls, as made at Mr. Mikimoto's stations, are developed by inserting the particle within the body of the oyster itself, where a pearl sack forms around it out of the body of the oyster and it then grows as it would naturally.

ORIGINATOR OF IDEA IS DEAD.

Mr. Mikimoto is not the sole producer of these pearls in the world as Mr. S. Nishikawa of Kyushu is also producing a few of them. The honour of the discovery goes to neither of the two, however, but to Mr. L. Nishikawa, an elder brother of the Kyushu dealer, who died about eight years ago. He was an employee of Mr. Mikimoto and also associated with his brother. Consequently he developed his idea in connection with both of them, and when it materialized, after his death, both of them benefited from it.

The above dispatch from London indicates that pearl dealers are becoming excited over the appearance of the round cultured pearl in the market because it cannot be told from a natural pearl but sells for about 40 per cent. less. Their interest may be taken in the mean an anticipation of a drop in the price of real pearls to the level of cultured pearls as soon as the market becomes well stocked with Mr. Mikimoto's product.

THE YOKOHAMA HARBOUR SCANDAL.

87 PERSONS ARRESTED.

The preliminary examination in connection with the Yokohama harbour scandal has now been completed and it has been announced that evidence had been found against 87 persons sufficient to cause their arrest and trial. The names are all Japanese and include local and Government officials and employees, and members and employees of shipping and business concerns. No foreigners are directly involved, but a number of the men indicted are employed by foreign firms.

The case is the most widespread ever uncovered in Yokohama and the thorough examination, covering several months, obtained deeper and deeper evidences of corruption as it has proceeded. A climax was reached in the preliminary examination when Mr. Yabe, Chief of the Harbour Office and president of the local Y.M.C.A., was arrested and released on bail. His name is now given as one of those under charge of having received bribes.

The trial is expected to be set for some time within the next two months, and an array of legal talent has been retained by the accused men to list the names of which, says a Japan contemporary, would mean calling the roll of the leading attorneys of both Tokyo and Yokohama.

AGAINST CHINESE LABOUR.

LOWER CALIFORNIA WANTS NEW IMMIGRATION TREATY.

The Northern district of Lower California, recently, sent a delegation of representatives to Mexico City to protest against the influx of Chinese labourers in the district. A reform of the immigration treaty with China is demanded.

The Lower Californians allege that the Chinese labourers have driven Mexican workers from profitable toil. The Chinese number 10,000 in the district, it was said, and besides these, 4,000 have gone to other parts of Mexico, chiefly the Tampico oil district. The Chinese are alleged to have forced pay for labourers down to \$1 a day.

6,700 MILES TELEPHONE. A NEW TALKING RECORD.

[FROM "THE DAILY TELEGRAPH'S" CORRESPONDENT.]

New York, April 15th.

It is admitted here that tremendous possibilities were opened up yesterday when President Harding, at Washington, chatted with President Menocal of Cuba by direct telephone. I have talked to-day with Mr. Thayer, president of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, which established the new circuit, and also with his assistant who helped with the arrangements. Both were very enthusiastic about the success achieved. After the two Presidents had talked between Washington and Cuba by means of the land wires and the submarine telephone cable, a distance of 1,500 miles, direct communication was established between the island of Catalina, in the Pacific, thirty miles from San Francisco, by wireless telephone, and Washington by means of the wires across the United States, and between Key West, Florida, and Havana, Cuba, by submarine telephone cable, a total distance of 5,700 miles, which is a new record for the mission of the human voice by a circuit of land wire and submarine cable and wireless telephones, all perfectly coordinated, so that there was no break whatever between the questions from Cuba, in the Atlantic, and the replies from Catalina, in the Pacific.

Mr. Thayer illustrates the importance of yesterday's experiments by saying that with a similar power of transmission on your side of the Atlantic, Mr. Lloyd George, from Downing-street, could talk quite comfortably with the Earl of Reading in Bombay, and, still the danger of listening in is eliminated, or, again, the British foreign Minister in London could talk quite satisfactorily with Berin, Moscow, or Peking. If such means of prompt private conversation had existed in 1914, says Mr. Thayer, who can say that possibly war might not have been averted? It is not likely that the long telephone circuit co-ordinating the land wires, the submarine telephone cable, and the wireless telephones will be available for genuine yesterday's experiments prove that a friendly chat between Presidents and Secretaries of State thousands of miles away are perfectly feasible. Mr. Thayer gently suggests that Europeans are not yet sufficiently appreciative of telephone resources, and mentions that conversations between New York and San Francisco, 3,400 miles distant, have been taking place for the last five years. The charge is something over 80¢ for the first three minutes, and the demand for the transcontinental service has grown steadily.

STATELY HOMES OF BRITAIN.

OFFERED TO THE STATE.

A London telegram to the American Press says:—

Titled owners of historic buildings in England are finding themselves too poor to pay the upkeep of these castles, some of which date back to the twelfth century. Thus embarrassed, the owners are offering to relinquish these buildings to the State, which action might be very acceptable if it were not that so many are being offered the State has not the funds available to pay for the work of preserving these ruins. The Office of Works is considering taking over Furness Abbey. Among the historic buildings that have been offered are:

Norman Castle, near Berwick, the twelfth century stronghold of the Palatine bishops of Durham.

Hatfield Castle, Aberdeenshire, built in the thirteenth century and owned by the Duke of Richmond.

Lincoln Abbey, Kirkcudbright, owned by the Duchess of Norfolk.

Hermitage Castle, Roxburghshire, thirteenth century, owned by the Duke of Buccleuch.

Helmsley Castle, Yorkshire, twelfth century, offered by the trustees of the Earl of Feversham.

White Castle, Monmouthshire, ancient fortress on which the Office of Works is having a report made.

Lochen Castle, Loch Loven, where Mary Queen of Scots was imprisoned. This probably will be taken over by the State.

Albury Church, the ruins of an early Norman structure near Guildford.

St. Catherine's Chapel, Abbotbury, owned by Lord Ilchester.

Dunkeld Abbey, near Perth, owned by the Duke of Atholl.

A GYPSY'S PREDICTIONS.

Here is a creepy story from the *Madras Mail*: Some five years ago a fair was held in a large park in Bangalore. Three friends of mine, whom I shall refer to as Mr. E., Mr. W., and Mr. B.—

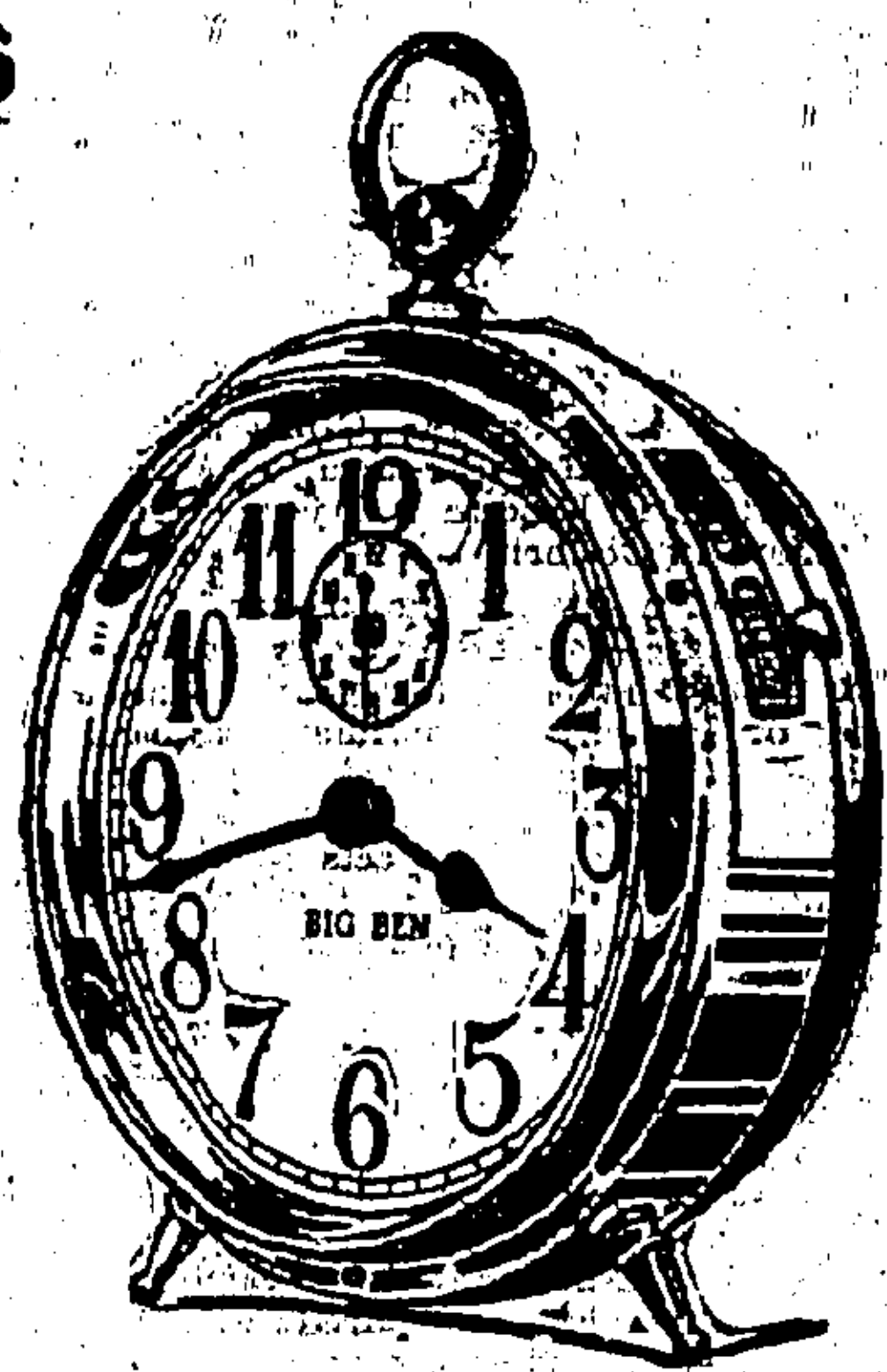
went to the fair. While strolling about the grounds, they came upon a tent in which a gaudily dressed gipsy-woman was pretending to tell fortunes by palmistry. As the young men were out for amusement, they went in and had their fortunes told. Immediately the woman saw their hands she said suddenly: "You will all die three die suddenly." They, of course, laughed at the woman, and I don't suppose that any of them gave her prediction any further thought. Scarcely a fortnight afterwards Mr. B.—

the town of Nanjangud on a short holiday, and was drowned there while bathing in a stream near the town. A year or so later Capt. W.— was killed by his motor-cycle coming into violent collision with the central shaft of a tonga. Private business took Mr. B.— to Bombay early last February. Last Sunday night I was pained and very much shocked to hear he had been killed in a carriage accident in that city. So whether it be only a coincidence or not, that a gipsy woman's prediction has now been fulfilled in the lives of these three unfortunate young gentlemen.

Big Ben

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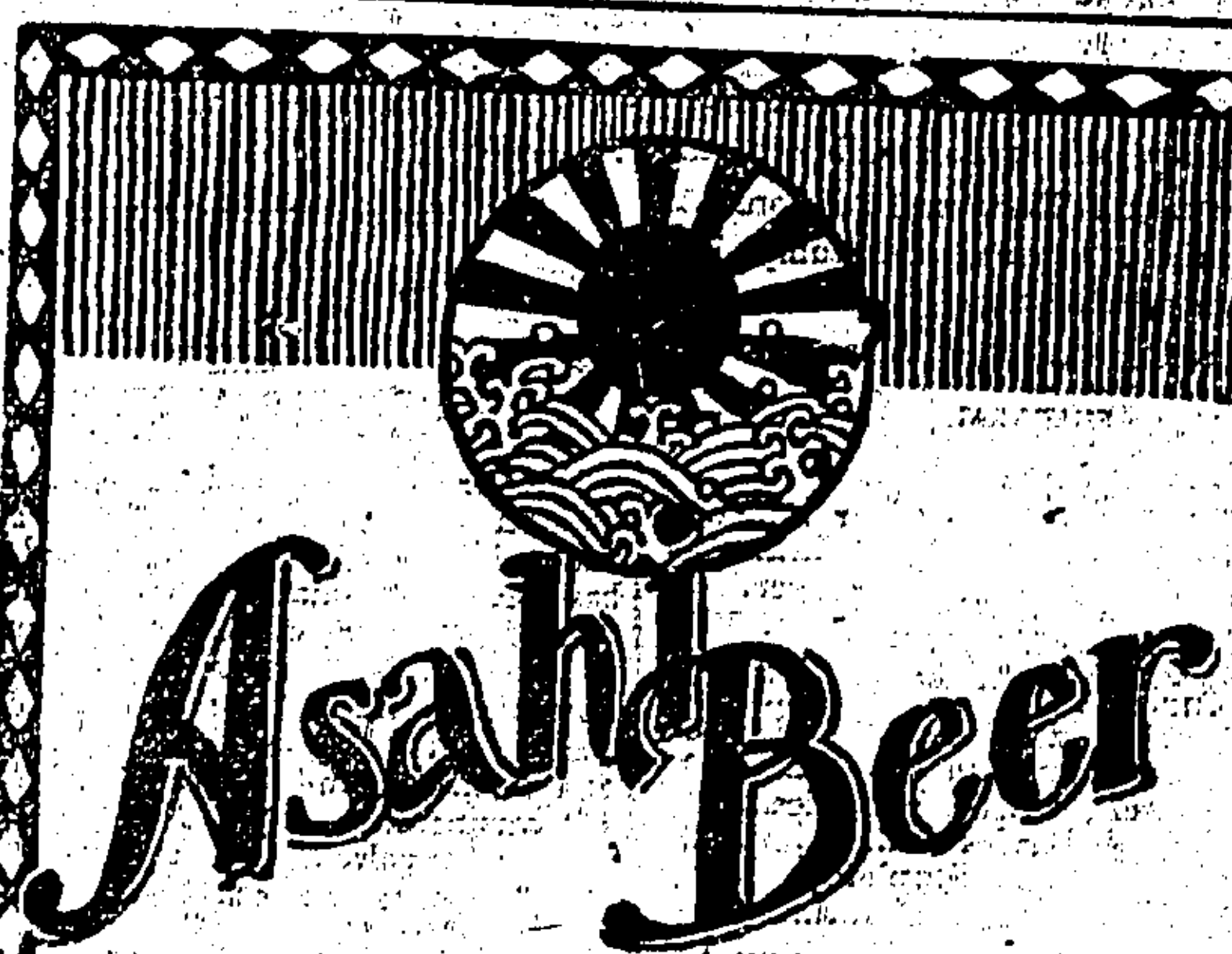
THE HONGKONG REMEDY
THERAPION NO. 1
THERAPION NO. 2
THERAPION NO. 3

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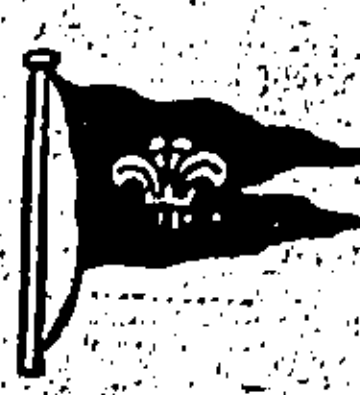
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PRINCE'S HANDSHAKE.

PADDED CELL PATIENTS VISITED.

The Lord Mayor gave the Easter Banquet at the Mansion House, last month. There was a large and distinguished company, and among the principal guests were the Belgian, Japanese, Italian, and Brazilian Ambassadors, the Chinese, Portuguese, Norwegian, Finnish, and Roumanian Ministers, and the Minister of the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes.

The Lord Mayor, proposed the toast of "Their Excellencies the Foreign Ambassadors and Ministers," to which the Belgian Ambassador replied:

Responding to the toast of "The Royal Hospitals," Colonel and Alderman Sir Charles Wakefield said the greatest thing in life was personal service. The Prince of Wales embodied in his life the glorious motto: "I serve." (Cheers.) His Royal Highness visited Bethlem Hospital recently, and insisted on shaking hands with every patient in the institution. "I pointed out," said Sir Charles, "that some of them were in padded cells, but the Prince replied, 'I want to shake hands with everybody here.' He then went into the padded cells, and shook hands with the inmates. Afterwards the resident physician told me that from that day onwards there was a pronounced improvement in the condition of the patients who had experienced 'the Royal touch.' (Cheers.) It showed that the personal touch counted in life."

TRIPLETS—IN INSTALMENTS.

ONE BABY SEVEN WEEKS AFTER THE OTHERS.

BERLIN, April 8th.

Triplets in relays!

This remarkable event is chronicled in the official birth returns of Berlin for the quarter ending March 23th.

The wife of a working man gave birth to two healthy girls on January 18th. Mother and babies were doing well, when to the surprise of the doctors, a third girl was born on March 8th, seven weeks later.

The newest arrival is also a lusty infant, and, according to the latest reports, the whole family is in excellent health.

London surgeons, to whom this message was shown, were greatly interested.

"So far as this hospital is concerned," said the house surgeon of a leading hospital, "we have had no cases such as this. But they are known to occur, nevertheless. The unusual side of the case is that the third child is stated to be healthy and alive. Usually a retarded birth results in the death of the child."

"Cases of twins born a short time after each other are fairly common; not so with triplets. The chances, however, are the same. At the birth of retarded twins one of the babies is often cut off from the source of life. It is when this child is overlooked at the birth of the other child that another birth unexpectedly takes place."

—Daily Express.

ADVANTAGE OF HIGH HEELS.

RESULT OF EXPERIENCE.

Mr. W. H. Trethowan, who during the war was surgeon to one of the military orthopedic hospitals, lecturing on "Healthy Feet" at the Institute of Hygiene last month, said it was impossible to find in a civilized adult a perfect foot—one of ideal shape, which would do its work properly and gracefully, and give no trouble. To keep the feet healthy it was necessary to "catch them early," and the most effective work for reform could be carried out by the provision of proper footwear for children. The best exercise for feet or weak feet was correct walking, developed until it became automatic. Slight turning out of the toes was correct when standing, but in walking the feet should be kept parallel. With regard to heels, Mr. Trethowan said the Cuban was the most satisfactory for general use, while the Louis heel was bad, on account of its curved mechanical shape and inefficient support, and also because it weakened the whole sole of the shoe. Women favoured high heels, and while there was no doubt that some did so for purely cosmetic reasons, it was certain that the majority of women wore high heels as a response to the relief afforded to the ligaments of the foot. Women, being hampered by skirts, could not get such freedom of movement in the hips as men were able to do, and it might be from this cause that women needed the more efficient support afforded by heels. It was a universal and traditional idea that the majority of the troubles occurring in the feet were the result of the use of heels, but the anatomy and movements of the foot fully showed that the strain on the long arch must lessen in proportion as the heel was raised, and this was the experience of the vast majority of women, in spite of medical advice to the contrary.

PROFESSOR'S WAR BLUNDER.

Writing in the Buxton Literary Magazine on "Paris During the War," the Marquis of Hartington says: "On one occasion we had a good laugh at a certain worthy professor who, like a good many others, had been enrolled into the Intelligence Department. This painstaking man, who was engaged on the detection of leakages in the blockade, wrote an enormous memorandum on the sinister ramifications of the firm of 'E. Hijos,' in Spain. In eighty pages of typewritten foolscap he traced the workings of this ruffian, showed how he was more or less interested in every firm which was smuggling iron ore to Germany, supplying enemy submarines, or otherwise acting to the prejudice of the Allies; and in a masterly summing up suggested a means of cheek-mating him. Next day he learned—and he was never allowed to forget it—that 'E. Hijos' is simply the Spanish for 'and sons.'"

10 PERFORMANCES ONLY OF THE FAMOUS RUSSIAN LIGHT OPERA & OPERETTE CO.

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Commencing Wednesday, June 1st, 1921.
THE OPENING NIGHT.

Wednesday, June 1st.
The Popular Operette by the Celebrated Composer **Lehar**
"The Merry Widow"
A "Montenegrin Dance"—"Kolo-Dance"—"Electric Swings over the audience."

Thursday, June 2nd.
The Famous Operette from Indian Life by the Russian Composer **Valentinoff**
"The Vestal of the Fire-God"
"Oriental Ballet"—"The Torch-Dance"—Beautiful Costumes, nice Singing.

Friday, June 3rd.
The Famous Operette by **Lehar** which had great success in England and America
"The Count of Luxemburg"

Saturday, June 4th.
The Popular Opera-Comique by **Lehar**
"Gipsy Love"
"Gipsy Ballet"—"Chardash Dance."

Monday, June 6th.
The most Musical and Pretty Operette ever composed by **Colman**
"Silvia"
(Chardash-Princess).

Tuesday, June 7th.
The very Popular Operette from American Life by **Leo Fall**
"The Dollar Princess"

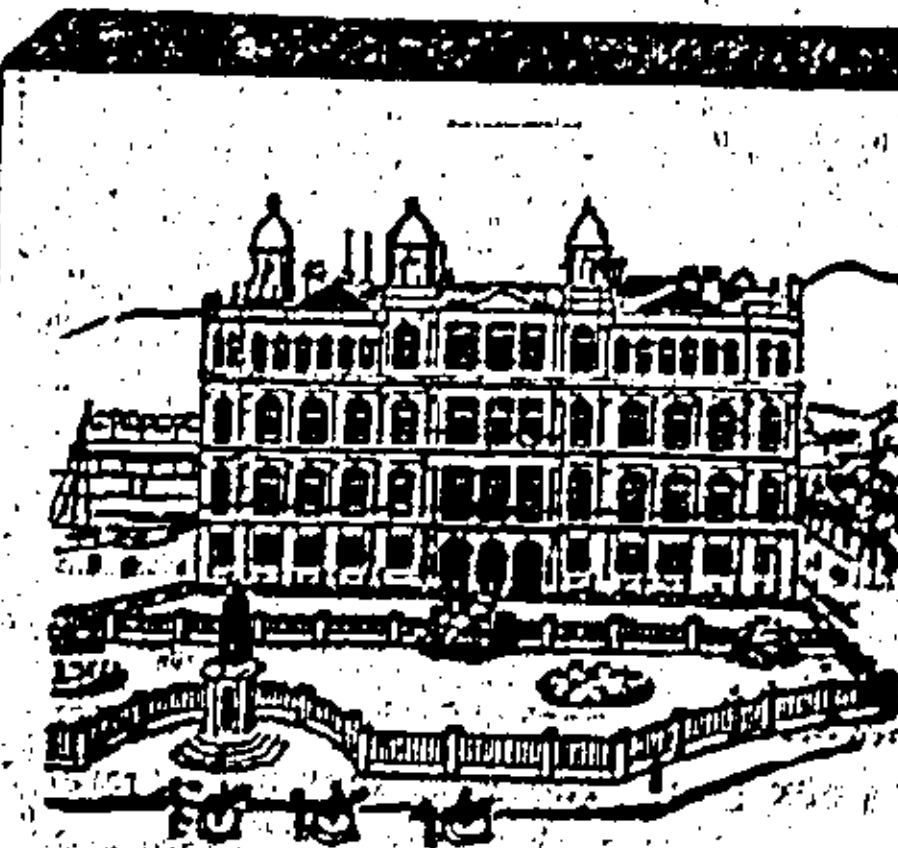
Wednesday, June 8th.
The Famous Operette by **Sidney Jones**
"The Geisha"

Thursday, June 9th.
The Famous Opera-Comique by **Dellinger**
"Don-Caspar"
Which Received the First Prize in the Competition of Operettes in 1875 in Paris.

Friday, June 10th.
A most Lovely and Piquant Operette by **Valentinoff**
"The Mysteries of a Harem"

Saturday, June 11th.
Farewell Performance of the Company
The Popular Operette from Canadian Life by the American Composer **Jacobi**

"The Marriage Market"
Commencing at 9.15
Prices \$4, \$2 & \$1.
Advance Booking Plan at Messrs. S. Moutrie & Co.
Libretto in English for each Operette can be had with tickets or on the night of the performance.
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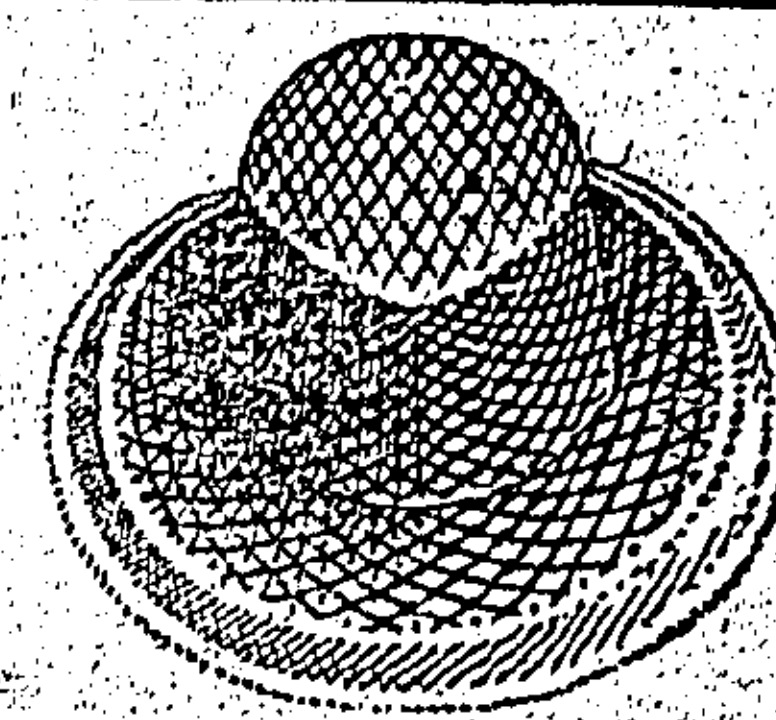
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SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	"YINGCHOW"	On 28th May, 4 P.M.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	"CHANGCHOW"	On 31st May, 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI & PUKOW	"SHANTUNG"	On 31st May, Noon.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	"SUINING"	On 2nd June, Noon.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	"SUINYANG"	On 4th June, 4 P.M.
HOIHOW, PAKHOI & H'PHONG	"KALFONG"	On 5th June, 9 A.M.

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"HAIKONG"	Capt. A. H. Stewart	TUESDAY, May, 31st, at 12 Noon.
"HAILOONG"	Capt. W. Cooper	FRIDAY, June, 3rd, at 12 Noon.

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S.S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"PLASSY"	7,346	13th June	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"DUNERA"	5,400	19th June	Singapore, Colombo & Bombay
"DELTA"	8,000	25th June	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"SYRIA"	7,000	23rd July	do.
"KALYAN"	9,000	5th Aug.	do.
"KASHMIR"	9,000	19th Aug.	do.

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"ST. ALBANS"	5,000	31st May	Sandakan, Thursday Island
"EASTERN"	4,500	25th June	Townsville, Brisbane,
"KANOWNA"	7,000	25th July	Sydney & Melbourne.

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"DELTA"	8,000	6th June	Shanghai only.
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Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice. Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignee, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. Goddard & Douglas, at 10 A.M. on MONDAY and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

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SIAM MARU ... Friday, 24th June

BUENOS AIRES-RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MAURITIUS.

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BOMBAY & COLOMBO—Regular fortnightly service via Singapore.

PEKING MARU ... Wednesday, 1st June

DELI & BANGKOK via SAIGON & SINGAPORE—Regular monthly service.

KISHU MARU ... Wednesday, 1st June

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE—Monthly service taking cargo to New Zealand and Pacific Islands.

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"ALABAMA MARU" ... Thursday, 16th June

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HAGUE MARU ... Thursday, 20th June

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"MALAY MARU" ... Monday, 6th June

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"KAJO MARU" ... Sunday, 29th May.

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